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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

MCGOWIN HALL—Marie Clark street, corner
Kosciusko. Concert by the Alotta Club, Germans, Musicians
and the Theodore Thomas Orchestra.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Oliver Goldsmith Royal.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Leslie-Lane.

MUDDICK'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and Dearborn. "The Secret Marriage" and "Americans in Paris."

MAYER OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington Cotton, and Kemble's "Love Letters." Burlesque of "Mammy" and "Mister."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street. Variety entertainment.

GLOBE THEATRE—Dearborn street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Edwall & McLean's "Tragedy." The Black Crook."

EXPOSITION BUILDING—Lake Shore, just of Adams street. Displaying the "Frogs" of Frank Allison and evening.

UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Michigan Avenue. Slave-Cabin Concert.

MICHIGAN AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH—Lecture by Anna Dickinson. Subject: "For Your Own Sake."

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, February 16, 1874.

Gen. H. S. Lansing, the Western Financial Agent of the Centennial, in a communication which appears elsewhere, renewes the claims of that enterprise to public favor and generosity. He calculated that if the Exposition fail, the progress of free institutions would be set back a century.

Descriptions will be found in another column of the New County Jail, the Criminal Court, and the residence buildings which have been erected on the North Side, on the site of the old North Market Hall. Perhaps the most extraordinary fact about these structures is that their cost was \$20,000 less than the estimates.

The First Reformed Episcopal Church of New York was put under way by Bishop Cumming yesterday. In response to his invitation, 100 persons remained after his sermon at Steinway Hall, for the purpose of organizing themselves into a church of the new sect. The Bishop announced that two churches in Philadelphia and one in Brooklyn were speedily to be added to his charge.

The House bill regulating charges at the Stock-Yards in this city was reported adversely by the Judiciary Committee on Saturday. In the debate which followed it was admitted that the warehousemen gave the Legislature the power to regulate the rates charged by the Stock-Yards. Charges of extortion and false weighing were made against the managers of the Stock-Yards and denied. The House finally rejected the report by a vote of 84 to 19, and passed the bill to a third reading with an amendment which makes it applicable to persons as well as the Stock-Yard corporation.

The death of a third child yesterday added another, and it is to be hoped the last, victim to the strange Thompson tragedy in the Town of Lake, on Friday. This calamity, in which the lives of the mother and the nurse of the children may still be sacrificed, is as yet inexplicable. The condition of the purse, who is preyed upon by an unscrupulous naevus from holding any food in her stomach, has given rise to the theory that the case is one of poisoning. Other symptoms point to suffocation as the cause of death. The post-mortem examination to be made to-day will probably settle this sad question.

Dio Lewis would hardly agree with Stigges that "all tails are wagging." He is making too good a thing out of his fight with the tapsters at the rate of \$50 an address. In his latest pronouncements to the press, he says that he has hundreds of invitations, but adds with significance that he is "definitely engaged" for only ten nights. There is considerable difference—\$50 difference—between a mere invitation and a definite engagement. He favors the formation of a Temperance Bureau to organize the business, and promises that at least ten trained speakers would, if that were done, come to the front. There are no doubt, hundreds of lectures without engagements that would leap at the opportunity of entering this new industry.

In the economic published in this morning's paper of the notable religious exercises of yesterday will be found an extended report of the sermon preached in the Second Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Dr. Gibson, who has been called to succeed the Rev. Dr. Patterson. Dr. Gibson has not yet accepted the call, and it is understood that his present visit is made for the purpose of seeing, and being seen and heard, and determining whether his future usefulness will be best subserved by making Chicago his field of labor. We give, also, an interesting account of the dedicatory services of the First Congregational Church. Mr. McCarthy preached two sermons yesterday in brilliant halls in this city, but no members of his large audience were visibly converted.

The last witness examined by the Legislative Committee at Springfield, which is investigating the State printing, was a practical binder and printer, Cummings by name. Taxpayers will be interested to hear that, according to his testimony, the binding of the agricultural reports, for which they have been paying 50 cents a volume, might have been done remuneratively for 25 cents. Press work on the registry blanks cost \$975, and could have been done for \$500. The entire registry-blank job could have been done for \$500, but the pending contractors charged \$1000 for it. The witness stated that he knew cases in which persons who had originally bid for the work had been bought off by those who finally secured the contract. One of these bidders was paid \$1,000.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active on Saturday, and many of them were higher, though New York and Liverpool were quoted lower. Meat was quiet and 20 cents per lb higher, closing at \$14.10 at 14.30 cash, and \$14.25 at 14.50 for seller meat. Lard was quiet and a

were but \$277,000,000 expended, and \$90,000,000 of the debt paid off.

He then addressed himself to specific items where reform in expenditure might be made, including the abolition of thirty-six ports of entry, with their force of Collectors, Appraisers, etc., where the whole amount of revenue collected fell short of the salaries of the officers. The cost of collecting the customs revenue had increased from \$4,000,000 in 1865, to \$6,500,000 in 1870, and to over \$9,000,000 in 1873. Another source of wasted extravagance was the construction of public buildings, on which there had been expended, since 1865, the enormous sum of \$105,000,000!

Here, then, we have from the head of the Committee of Ways and Means an intelligent and carefully-prepared statement of the condition of the Treasury, the causes which produced the present embarrassment, and of the remedy.

The embarrassment has been caused by the vast increase of expenditures, and by the repeal of purely revenue taxes in order to keep up protective taxes; the remedy is the plain and obvious one of a reduction of expenditure by cutting off the extravagance and waste which have marked past legislation, and bringing the outlay within the income of the Government.

THE WAREHOUSE DECISION.

It is understood that the warehouses of this city have applied to the Supreme Court for a rehearing of the Munn & Scott case, which terminated recently in the decision that the Warehouse law, fixing their charges for the storage of grain, is a constitutional enactment.

Indeed as there have been two hearings of the case already, it is at least doubtful whether a third will be granted; nor is there any ground

for supposing that a different decision would be rendered if it were granted. The view presented in our columns a short time since by Mr. C. E. Culver—viz., that if the railroad men and the warehouse men together take the grain of shippers without their consent, and mix it with other grain so as to destroy its identity, they must exercise this power subject to conditions prescribed by law—is as forcible as that public opinion, so far as it reaches the Court, will weigh heavily against any reversal of the position already taken.

It will be remembered that the Northwestern Railroad in the Hempton case, and the Alton Railroad in the Vincent case, claimed the right to deliver the grain of all shippers on their respective lines to certain warehouses, and refused to deliver to any other warehouses. They also refused to allow cars to be unloaded by wagons on the track. Grain must go into warehouse willy-nilly, and be capped with 2 cents storage on every bushel. Moreover, the superior and the inferior lots must go in together. The owners of grain words a few cents more than ordinary No. 2 must contribute this extra value to bring up the average of another lot worth 2 or 3 cents less. No words were allowed on the subject. The grain was inside the elevator before you could say Jack Robinson, and you could take your receipt or not, as you liked.

Speaking about tyranny—the Warehouse law is called tyrannical, and we confess we do not like to see the principle established that the Legislature may denomininate a thing a monopoly and then establish the rates which it shall be allowed to charge—we have never been able to conceive a more systematic and galling tyranny than this. Practically, there is no escape from it. If the shipper sends his grain to Milwaukee, he must pay perhaps an extra amount for freight, and even then he falls into the jaws of the same kind of a monopoly there. He has no more control over his property, and no more choice in its disposition, than there here. Hence, if we have to contemplate a novel and in some respects dangerous decision on the one hand, we have to face an omnipotent and hitherto invincible monopoly on the other.

The warehouses themselves may, perhaps, show us a way out of the woods. They have every reason to besir themselves. They have to choose between allowing the State to fix their rates of storage and allowing other people to come into the business, so that it shall no longer be a monopoly. The decision of the Court is expressly predicated on the monopoly feature of grain warehousing. Take this element out, and the decision falls. But so long as this element is retained, there is no likelihood that the Court will change front. Meanwhile, let the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners enforce that part of the law which requires the weighing of grain at the stations where it is shipped, and he must pay perhaps an extra amount for freight, and even then he falls into the jaws of the same kind of a monopoly there. He has no more control over his property, and no more choice in its disposition, than there here. Hence, if we have to contemplate a novel and in some respects dangerous decision on the one hand, we have to face an omnipotent and hitherto invincible monopoly on the other.

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Another reason, however, why its vast resources have remained undeveloped is due to the separation of the country into two parts by an almost impassable barrier—the Cordilleras of the Andes, which traverse it from one end to the other, and which at one point rise 20,000 feet above the level of the sea. On the one side of this chain lies the great highway, the Pacific Ocean; on the other side, the Valley of the Amazon, the Amazon River, and several large Peruvian rivers tributary to it. It happens that the wealth of the country is to be found, not along the coast where the Spanish had settled, but beyond the mountains in the rich Valley of the Andes, which traverses the country from north to south. The Andes are a day's march from the coast, and the Indians and the absence of roads. The hardness of the people again is connected directly with the prodigality of Nature to them. The utilization of guano, and the extraordinary deposits of it found in Peru, supplies the country with wealth at no cost at all, and, although a blessing to the rest of the world, it has been a real curse to the Peruvians.

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